# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## AMERICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

As to the good taste or the statesmanship of the remarks of our famous ex-President in London, we are not disposed to pass judgment. The question is many sided; the principles involved are very complex; the full effects of the speech not yet apparent.

But the suggestions of the American statesman as to the best kind of government for Egypt have called attention to the fact that government in our own country, whether national or municipal, is not in a condition that is highly satisfactory to the foreign believers in government by and for the people nor to the patriots in this country.

"We stand," as Judge Story stated it, "the latest; and, if we fail, probably the last experiment of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature; we are in the vigor of youth; our constitutions have never been enfeebled by the voice or the luxuries of the Old World. Such as we are, we have been from the beginning—simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and to self respect."

But the actual test is still upon us, and will be upon each succeeding generation. The problem of government cannot be solved once for all and handed on to succeeding generations. Each generation, standing upon the principles already established and holding fast to whatever has already been accomplished, must still meet the new situations brought by the ever-changing conditions of social and industrial evolution. Eternal vigilance is the price, not noly of liberty, but of every other thing worth having.

It is now thirty-seven years since Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner produced their joint book entitled "The Gilded Age." In this novel, beneath the laughable sayings and doings of "Col. Sellers" was a really serious exhibition of the corrupt conditions prevailing in Congress. The most striking figures in the story was really "Senator Dilworth" who had bought his election to the senate and was there with the set purpose of recouping his election expenses. The facts surrounding the case of Senator Lorimer of Illinois today, and we venture no opinion as to the complicity of the Senator himself therein—and the notorious fact that the senate is composed mainly of men of great wealth, including many millionaires—these are grave realities that confront the American people and call loudly for a remedy.

Now, the London speech of Mr. Roosevelt, about the merits of which the press both at home and abroad, is much divided, has at least enabled foreign critics to point the finger of scorn at the misgovernment rife in American cities.

Thus the English publicist Geo. Bernard Shaw asserts that if it is England's duty to govern Egypt for its own good without consulting the inhabitants, it is "many times more important" that Britain should "take America in hand in the same way."

Says this English writer:

"I quite admit that the condition of our own great cities leaves us open to the retort that we would better learn to govern ourselves before we pretend to govern other people; but the Egyptians may make that retort just as pointedly as the Americans, and Mr. Roosevelt expressly tells us that we must do our duty without attending to what the Egyptians say."

However he closes his argument with this statement:

"It is true that the Americans have abused their independence and made their initial government odious throughout Europe for its corruption and tyranny, but there are two ways of remedying this. One is for Americans to reform themselves and the other is to trust England for paternal government. Mr. Roosevelt advocates the latter plan. I prefer the former. America can take its choice.

There is, of course, only one choice for America to make and that is to purify her own methods of government. The indictment by Mr. Stead of "the revelations of San Francisco," which he terms, "the last straw," and which, he declares, are unparalleled by anything that has ever happened in Egypt, might have been illustrated with still fresher material from Pittsburg and Illinois; so that there is too much truth in Mr. Stead's arraignment of the "American failure in government" to be lightly brushed aside.

Yet we have entire confidence in the outcome. It cannot be, as Judge Story so well remarked, that America will betray herself. In order that she may not do so however, the "trade of politics" must become more and more the affair of the entire people. The masses mean well; they are honest; they have no sympathy with corrupt government; but they are busy, and have often been misled. The practical political, and ethical education of the whole population is the only final solution; it is a great undertaking, yet, is the paramount duty of the Republic, we fully expect it to be finally realized.

## LOOKS TO AMERICA.

Not all our English critics look upon America as a country under the dominion of tyrants. A writer in the London Times recognizes the grave situation in which the English people at present finds itself, and suggests that the remedy is a closer conformity to American ideals. He proposes a constitutional convention. He says:

"The way which seems to fit the occasion best, seeing that the matter in hand is no ordinary legislative measure, but the very framework of government, is the way adopted at Philadelphia in 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was hammered into shape; the way adopted only last year in South Africa—the way of common sense and sobriety, when men are really in deadly earnest about an object of vital importance—a conference with closed doors."

This may be a radical proposition for England, but some day the English constitution must be reduced to writing, as ours is in this country. Possibly that will be a more difficult task than any yet undertaken by constitutional conventions. But it will be done.

## HORSE RACE GAMBLING.

If the best interests of the City had been consulted, the officials of the party in power would not have permitted the horse races. They would have followed the example of other states and made them unprofitable to the promoters.

There are important reasons for discouraging such enterprises. Such races are not legitimate sport. In most cases they are but a device for robbing the public. The people who go there are but lambs to be shorn, and this is true notwithstanding the fact that occasionally an outsider picks up a sum of money on a race. This is true of all gambling. It belongs to the game. For if none won occasionally, the robbery could not continue. Why should public officals license a business that is known to be a fraud in most instances?

Horse racing with accompanying gambling is demoralizing in the highest degree. From all reports it appears that many women are being victimized, and the influence in the home of wives and mothers dominated by a passion for gambling can be imagined.

But the racing is a decided detriment to business. The promoters thereof get away with the money that ought to have been spent in grocery and clothing stores and other legitimate places of business. And this is particularly bad at this time when business is rather quiet compared to what it was some time ago; when a number of men are out of employment, and prospects, owing to the long drought and many other circumstances, are not entirely encouraging. Horse race gambling, and all other crooked business ought to be prohibited and not licensed.

## A PROPER PROTEST.

The German Chancelor has very properly protested against the Roman encyclical said to contain judgments about the reformers and the reformation, and the princes who supported that religious revolution, necessarily distasteful to the Protestants of Germany. The Chancelor explained in the Reichstag that he had made representations at the Vatican, asking that the damage caused by the encylical be remedied as far as possible.

The Reformation was a natural manifestation of the spirit of the age in which it took place. It was inspired by a hunger and thirst for independence and freedom from foreign influence fostered during many centuries. It was aided by the abuses of which many of the representatives of Rome were guilty, and the wide-spread corruption and intolerance. It came at a time when men were influenced by strong feelings of national pride. It was a time of general change, in farming, in modes of living, and the change in religion followed.

Rome does not, of course look at the reformation with kindness, but that is no reason why it should officially insult the millions of Germans who believe that it was inspired from heaven. There is religious freedom in Germany to the extent that Catholics and Protestants have equal rights and privileges; it should be all the more apparent that the deliberate insult of one religious faction by another, is a violation of the courtesy and consideration without which liberty is impossible. Rome is sensitive about the alleged insults of Methodists. It should remember the golden rule and apply it everywhere.

In this country, too, we have religious liberty and equality. The protest registered by the German chancelor against an offensive document, in the interest of peace, might be carefully considered by all who, following the impulse of intolerance, wound the feelings of their fellowmen without the slightest regard for their rights to the pursuit of happiness under the law.

## BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

We have been requested to state through these columns, that memorial services will be held in the Assembly hall tomorrow, Saturday evening, under the auspices of a Norwegian committee, in honor of the late Norwegian poet, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Addresses will be delivered by President Anthon H. Lund, Bishop Asbjorn Widtsoe, Rev. John M. Hansen, and Judge C. M. Nielsen, and a musical program will also be carried out.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson was undoubtedly one of the strongest men produced in the Scandinavian countries during the past century. He was eminent in the field of literature as a poet and dramatist, but he was also a philosopher, a statesman, and a politician and he shaped and directed the policy of his country for many years. The Norwegians, naturally, are very proud of him; more so than Ibsen, because Bjornson remained a Norwegian first and all the time, while Ibsen became a cosmopolitan. They mourn his death and honor his memory.

In 1880 Bjornson visited America and lectured in many cities. He was an ardent admirer of American institutions.

Bernard Stahl, in Current Literature, describes a banquet given in honor of Bjornson on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, 1902, on which occasion Nansen was among the guests. Mr. Stahl says:

"The famous master had a cordial handshake and a cheerful word for all. I was introduced to this uncrowned Norwegian king by his son Bjorn Bjornson, who at that time was director of the new National theater for which the old master had done so much. I have met many a big man whose thoughts have been far away while apparently speaking with interest to his listener, but not so with Bjornson. If he spoke or listened at all, he put both his soul and body into the subject so to speak. Speaking about his old love for America, he said: 'Several of the enterprising American managers have tried hard to get me across the water again, but so far I have resisted the temptation—though with a sore heart. Not that I'm afraid of touring the country and turning out a hundred lectures, no sir; but what I'm afraid of, I am sorry to say, is the hospitality of the American people. Look at Nansen there! He seems quite able-bodied, doesn't he? Well, sir, he had to 'beat it,' as they say in America; and why? On account of too much champagne!' And his eyes sparkled with mirth as he emitted a roar of buoyant laughter, 'However, I may risk it,' he continued seriously. 'I shall have to say many a harsh word to young America, though, because she has deprived Norway of her best children, although she deserves praise for the great opportunities she has given most of them. She is a dangerous stepmother because she is rich and beautiful. And most rich and beautiful women are dangerous through their power over young men.' And again he laughed. And the five hundred guests joined him, joined him heartily, because his laughter was such that it could set the sun dancing on the mountain tops in mid-winter, and that means much in Norway."

## OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

We have previously noted in these columns the proposition to have open-air schools in New York, for the benefit of sickly children. The first school of this kind has now been opened.

According to the descriptions published, the room selected for the experiment is on the second floor overlooking the court around which the school is built. On one side windows extending from floor to ceiling make the room entirely open to the air. Outside these windows a good-sized balcony overlooks the court, on which at intervals the pupils have light gymnastic exercises. Regular school seats, such as are used in the other rooms, are supplanted by more comfortable benches. For the stronger children there are separate chairs and desks of varied heights and sizes to accommodate the children of various ages. Besides these there are reclining seats, much like steamer chairs, made of canvas stretched on wooden frames. On these the more frail pupils may recline when tired. Records and measurements will be kept, so that from day to day or week to week the school physicians may keep track of the improvements of the health of the pupils. The delay in putting the plan into operation has been caused by the problem of feeding the invalids. To provide nourishing food for the pupils is as much a part of the program as to provide pure air, and, according to the authorities, is quite as necessary.

This marks a new step in the work of caring for the little ones. Society has come to recognize its responsibility in this respect, and the result is institutions for the care of the body and the soul of the children. The differences of opportunity, owing to birth, are gradually being eliminated through the greater care that is bestowed upon those who are not strong physically and mentally. The sense of this responsibility has led to a closer study of child-nature and it has become clear that what is needed in many cases of apparent delinquency, is tender care and patience instead of the infliction of pain.

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Pessimism is the last refuge of a failure.

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Polite society is never seen at a bargain sale.

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A lantern-jawed man rarely has flashing eyes.

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There are flat rates for boxcars as well as for flat cars.

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The Illinois "jackpot" has reason for calling the "fish" kettle black.

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The Iowa election primarily shows that primaries are a good thing.

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Every man can understand why he has friends but not why he has enemies.

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There is more wisdom in the word "don't" than in any other in the language.

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Nothing brings a long-winded talker to the point sooner than sitting down on a pin.

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Why do not the north benchers get a bench warrant against the water department?

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Even Mr. Luther Burbank has not been able to produce anything better than the strawberry.

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In every home there should be a room for improvement. But of course this is impossible.

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Mr. Pinchot and ex-Secy. Garfield have been holding a conference. They are now holding their tongues.

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Commander Peary's path is not all roses. That suit brought by Rudolph Francke in Berlin is a decided thorn.

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It is estimated that Alaska has 160,000,000 tons of coal in sight. The Guggenheims have their eye on the rest.

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The plowman no longer homeward plods his weary way. He uses a steam plow and goes home in an automobile.

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Even automobilists are not exempt from the rule of law that one must use his own so as not to injure another.

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By the time the Colonel arrives the comet will be invisible. But his blaze of glory will be so great that the comet never will be missed.

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The college graduate who now goes forth into the world dependent upon his own resources will be surprised, horrified in fact, at the increased cost of living.

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No doubt when Representative Burton Harrison found himself barred from the White House he felt like Marius did when he was banished from Rome.

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The man who fed salt to his neighbor's chickens and killed them and was fined twenty-five dollars, now knows that it is cheaper to put salt on their tails.

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Rudolph Spreckels says that conditions in San Francisco are worse than ever. That seems impossible, still Mr. Spreckels speaks as one having authority.

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Germany has taken umbrage at the reference to the reformation and reformers in the papal encyclical on the occasion of the third centenary of the canonization of Saint Charles Borromeo. Rome necessarily cannot look upon the reformation as Protestants do, but it is one of the greatest events in the history of religion, an event that brought about the counter reformation in the church of Rome itself. Will the Vatican reply to Chanceler von Hollweg's communication? If it does, it cannot fail to be very interesting.

## NEW MOVEMENT IN TEACHING.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The movement to make the high schools practical in their teaching is good so far as it goes, but what is needed is a series of high schools which will not try to fit for college at all, but in which each principal will be permitted to make his course flexible, so as to adapt it to the needs of the actual children in his care. The attempt to adapt teaching to an abstract child, who shall be the same in Brooklyn, in Cleveland, or in Chicago, so that students from all those cities may enter the same colleges on equal terms, can never be anything but a makeshift.

## LUXURIES MUST BE PAID FOR.

Lowell Courier-Citizen.

It will apparently be a billion-dollar session of Congress in spite of the well-meant efforts of President Taft and a few other statesmen for economy. The appropriation might be kept under that amount if the 50 millions for rivers and harbors and the 20 millions for public buildings were vetoed. But we can't have dreadnoughts and other costly luxuries without paying for them. Appropriations might be reduced by a better system of making them, but Congress is very slow about providing a better system.

## MEMORIAL TO THOMAS PAINE.

New York World.

The Thomas Paine Museum opened recently is appropriately placed in New Rochelle. There New York State gave Paine 227 acres for his services to our young nation and there for a time he lived. Pennsylvania voted Paine money and so did Congress. The men of his day did not thus reward him for nothing. They knew how he had helped the cause by writing "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" pamphlet. Long after, he got into disfavor by publicly expressing in "The Age of Reason" agnostic views such as are now, and were then, common, but not always uttered. Like Franklin, Jefferson and other public men of his time, Paine had practical gifts. He invented an iron bridge which was praised on two continents. A Bohemian, careless of habits, reputation and associates, he spoke truth as he knew it, espoused justice as he saw it and effectively devoted his genius to the cause of freedom.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT'S COMELINESS.

London Truth.

Mrs. Roosevelt wears wonderfully well. One could not guess from her appearance that she will next year be entitled to silver wedding presents and congratulation. Her eldest son is to be married on her return to the States. Her appearance is extremely agreeable. What is so remarkable in her face is its exceptional capacity to show pleasure in lighting up. The features are of regular proportion and well modeled and bear out her claim of French ancestry. Huguenot, by the way. The deep commissures are distinctly French and may be thought to denote a sense of the ridiculous finer than that of the ex-president. Her comeliness is refined.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Springfield Republican.

"Salaries of clergymen agerage $663 a year in the United States"—so reads a Washington dispatch lately sent out over the country giving a small summary of the results of the census taken in 1069 and now about to be published. It cannot be said to convey a listed accurate impression. With the exception of the Methodist and Baptist bodies, the larger and best known denominations show average ministerial salaries much above the given average. The Unitarian averages, $1,652; Protestant Episcopal, $1,242; Universalists, $1,238; general convention of the New Jerusalem, $1,233; Jewish, $1,222; Presbyterian, $1,177; Reformed church, $1,170; United Presbyterian, $1,096; Congregational, $1,042, and Reformed Presbyterian, $,008. Quite often in addition to the salaries as apeparing in the census, the clergyman is provided with housing, and funeral and marriage fees and the like provide some additional source of revenue, often considerable. Probably it cannot be maintained, on the basis of the above averages, that clergymen are greatly underpaid, as compared with the averages obtained in other professions. When it comes to the Methodist Protestant body, for example, which shows an average below even the low average for all denominations—below $633 a year—it must be said that complaint of underpay seems to be well grounded, even after taking into consideration such gains from free rent and fees as have been noted.

## JUST FOR FUN

### It's Raining in London.

The American opinion of coffee as understood in the English home is not high, and how the coffee of England lodging houses is esteemed may be understood from the following traveler's tale: It was the first morning in London "apartments," and his landlady came up with the breakfast. As she set down his coffee cup she opened a slight conversation: "It looks like rain," she said. "It does," agreed the American, "but the odor has a faint suggestion of coffee."—Everybody's.

### Romance.

"It seems she did something rather odd—wedded her first love or some such silly thing."

"No. It was far more remarkable—loved her first wedded."—Smart Set.

### Uncle Ezra Says:

"Ef it is true that there's a sucker born ev'ry minute, it is also true that there's two fishermen born ev'ry minute fur the puppus uv landin' him."—Boston Herald.

### When Kissing Halts Trains.

"I see they have stopped kissing at railway stations in France because it delays the trains."

"Um. When it comes to kisisng one's best girl good-by, what is a railway system, anyway?"—Life.

### So Foolish.

"She is neglecting her game of bridge dreadfully."

"Why is she doing that?"

"Some silly excuse. Says the children need her, I believe."—Pittsburg Post.

### His Hands.

A fashionable painter, noted for his prolific output, was discussing at a studio tea in New York a recent scandal in the picture trade.

"Look here, old man," said G. Innis Kerr, the etcher, "do you paint all your own pictures?"

"I do," the other answered hotly, "and with my own hands, too."

"And what do you pay your hands?" Mr. Kerr inquired. "I'm thinking of starting an art factory myself."—Washington Star.

### Tired of Waiting.

An elderly man, much excited, rushed into the office of the census chief on Broadway a few days ago and demanded that the young man at the gate direct him to the office of Chief Falck.

"I must see him," said the old man. "I have been sitting up night after night for a month, but his men have not called to question me."

The office boy gave the visitor a seat and darted to the office of the chief. Mr. Falck rushed out.

"What is your business, my good sir?" said he.

"I am a night watchman," said the old man, "and you had better hurry up and have one of your men take my census. I'm getting mighty tired and need sleep."—New York Globe.